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- 1. The undercurrent of hostility on the part of the Yugoslav Army toward the Soviet Army goes back to the early years of the war. The first uprisings in Serbia in 1911 were in response to the German attack on the USSR; the partisans were called upon to fight to help the Russians. As the years went by they became annoyed at the lack of recognition of the war effort undertaken by the Yugoslave on their behalf and also at the total absence of material help. Until the Red Army entered Yugoslav territory, Soviet help had been limited to the dispatch of a few aircraft.
- 2. During the battle of Belgrade the first operation undertaken by the Army of Liberation in conjunction with the Soviet Army - the Soviet command assigned a very miner role to the Yugoslav corps which had to disregard deliberately their orders to take part in the battle at all.
- 3. At the end of the war Soviet military advisers were attached to the Yugoslav Army. Their behavior was overbearing; they acted as if their role was not to advise but to command, and young Soviet captains presumed to give orders to Yugoslav generals.
- 4. The situation became so untenable that Tito had to ask the Soviet Government to recall its military advisers early in 1948. This request was one of the original reasons for issuing the Cominform Resolution.
- 5. The rank and file of the Tugoslav Army seem to be kept in high spirits by intensive, varied and intelligent training.
- 6. Near Sarajevo, for example, twelve sections of infantry, all engaged on a topographical exercise, were observed. Each man had a surveyor's board, a compass and an alidade and there was an instructor for each half-sector. The standard of some of the work was very high. The casualties for a year's training on maneuvers did not exceed two percent. There is practically no drill fatigues are reduced to a minimum, as besits troops trained on partisan lines.
- 7. The food of the troops was good (by local standards) with meat once a day. The men are mainly young conscripts.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- 6. Though much less active than civilians, regimental officers work hard training their troops and instructing them in political doctrine. (The duties of political cormissars are now carried out by regimental officers.) They also instructed themselves with the New Doctrine of Warfare. Presented can only be attained after an examination has been successfully passed and there is, for the laggard, the suful prespect of dismissal from the Army.
- 9. Senior staff officers in Bolgrado work with the same feverish intensity as Party leaders and civilian government officials. In several cases their activities are political as well as military.
- 10. Officers form the most privileged class in the country. Their pay is high (25,000 dimars a month for a lieutement colonel on the staff six times the pay of a standard factory worker).
- 11. They have access to the "diplomatic shope" where they can purchase at controlled prices, for themselves and their femilies fine cloths and a wide range of imported goods which are unobtainable for the rest of the population. They have good food and drinks in their messes and clubs, and facility for transport (more than half the cars in the country are for the use of the Army).
- 12. The Army at present is, practically in its entirety, loyal to Tite. They would gladly fight the armies of any, or several of their immediate neighbors, and such is the confidence of some of the younger Staff officers that they are not far from thinking that they could resist successfully the armies of a major power.

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